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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period  
13 October to 19 October  
1946

ARMY  
MEDICAL  
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Alleged Welfare Organizations

Certain Japanese associations and organizations have recently used the term "welfare" to describe their activities. It is necessary to clarify this term.

Any business engaged in the production of essential consumer's commodities, including industrial, agricultural and fisheries products, and commodities necessary to the production of such essential consumer's goods, is needful and useful for the welfare of a society.

Organizations engaged in the business of "relief", frequently named or referred to as welfare organizations, are given over to using all of their facilities for the care and assistance of indigent persons, such care and assistance being rendered without cost to the recipient.

The above paragraphs define the broad category of the term "welfare" as against the specific meaning of the term "relief" and/or welfare organizations fully engaged in the business of relief.

Organizations and associations who seek special recognition under the name of "welfare" and imply they are a relief activity, are to be judged on the meaning of the term "welfare" and "relief" as defined above.

Child Welfare

Key officials of the Japanese Welfare, Home, Education, Finance and Justice Ministries participated in a conference called by this section to discuss the pressing need for a vigorous, coordinated program on a nationwide scale, in behalf of the large numbers of children in Japan, in need

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of care and protection. All were in agreement that present agencies and facilities were inadequate and insufficiently coordinated, and resolved to cooperate in the formulation of specific and concrete plans to develop an improved program. Another meeting has been called for 8 November, at which time, a program to be arranged by joint action of the above Ministries will be presented to PH&W Section.

St. Joseph's Home (Orohanage)

Inspection was made of the St. Joseph's Home, by section representatives at the request of the Saitama Military Government Team.

The St. Joseph's Home is located in Kitakatsu, Shika-gun, Minami Sakurai. It had its' origin through the mutual interest of the Saitama Military Government Team and the Missionary Sisters of Christ the King. Several former Japanese military barracks in this area were released by the Occupation Forces, and one of these barracks buildings, with ample surrounding land for institutional agricultural purposes, was assigned to this Missionary Order by the Saitama Prefectural Government for the establishment and operation of a children's home.

The building is in excellent repair and with the exception of adequate heating facilities, it meets a standard approved for institutional child care. There are facilities for clinical care and an isolation ward. Indoor and outdoor recreational facilities are installed such as swings, slides, sandpiles, playroom and minor equipment. The ground within the home's area is sufficient to provide supplemental vegetables to regular rations and it was noted to be under partial cultivation, which reflected good care and management.

There are only 10 children in the home as the child care problem in

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Saitama has not presented as big a problem as was anticipated. The home can accommodate 75 children and the Saitama Military Government Team with concurrence of the Sisters, has recommended that the home be utilized to capacity and orphans and abandoned children from adjacent prefectures, particularly in the congested Tokyo-To area, be transferred to St. Joseph's home, not to exceed 65 children. The children to be accommodated are girls, infants and boys under 10 years of age.

#### American Red Cross -- International Activities

Conferences have continued during the week with the President and other executives of the Japanese Red Cross in reference to their problems being encountered in reorganization. In order to establish and maintain close liaison with the planning and programming activities of JRC, consultant service has been assigned to the Vice-President responsible for coordination of plans and programs at the national and chapter levels. The consultant will be primarily responsible for the assembly and documentation of basic information concerning past, present and future planning of Japanese Junior Red Cross supplies, including gift parcels and seeds. The Japanese Red Cross will plan for the distribution of such supplies. The will also develop a program for distribution of general relief supplies, should they be called on for such assistance, at a future time.

## SECTION II

### MEDICAL SERVICE

#### General

The Administration of Hospitals Division of this Section has been redesignated as the Medical Service Division. Additional functions of this Division are now medical education and organization of Medical Associations

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besides the previous functions of administration of Japanese hospitals.

#### Hospital Strength Report

For the week ending 13 September 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 2980 hospitals, with a bed capacity of 211,280 beds, 113,500 of which are occupied. There were 307,760 out-patients treated.

#### Korean Affairs

Inquiries received recently from individuals and through official channels indicate that a lack of understanding may exist in the minds of some as to the exact situation with regard to hospitals and similar institutions in Korea which were formerly operated by churches, missions and other charitable groups. For the benefit of those people, a word as to the existing situation may be of value.

Inasmuch as Military Government is the only government in United States occupied Korea, this government exercises supervision over all hospitals, whether public, private or charitable, insofar as the meeting of acceptable standards is concerned. For obvious reasons, the Military Government also closely controls the operation of all public (provincial and city) hospitals whose source of operating funds is the government. Because of the fact that transfers of funds from sources outside of Korea into this country have been prohibited for so long, many of the institutions formerly operated by churches, missions and similar groups were shut off from their sources of funds and either had to close or were in danger of doing so. Many or all of these institutions had long records of valuable service and it was deemed desirable to assist at least a few of them to remain in operation if at all possible. To accomplish this some of the institutions were taken over to be operated by Military Government as provincial or national institutions until such

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time as the setting up of an international money exchange and the initiation of commercial shipping to Korea would permit the original agencies to once again assume the responsibility for operation.

At the present time the following listed institutions are dependent wholly or in part on funds received from Military Government:

Severance Hospital	Seoul
Presbyterian Hospital	Taegu
Taegu Leprosarium	Taegu
Yosu Leprosarium	Yosu
Yongdong Salvation Army Hospital	Yongdong

At such time as appropriate church or mission agencies are in a position to fully support and supply these institutions it is planned to return them to such agencies and to relinquish governmental control except insofar as they will be required to meet certain standards pertaining to all hospitals.

Some of the inquiries received have had to do with the possibility of reopening former mission or church hospitals which are now closed. Here again, one of the prime factors influencing a decision on such a question will be whether or not the agency proposing the reopening will be able to fully support and supply the hospital. Available supplies, like funds, are limited and since only approximately fifty per cent of available hospital facilities are now in use, it is felt that to open many additional facilities would serve only to dilute further the limited funds and supplies without meeting any real need.

### SECTION III

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

##### Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,

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Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 13-19 October 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Miyazaki	Anthrax	1
Kyoto	Texas Fever	1
Saga	Texas Fever	6
Nagasaki	Texas Fever	24
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	15

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for August 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for August 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	18
Samples examined	27
Over bacterial standards	0
Under butterfat standards	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	29
Over bacterial standards	0
Under butterfat standards	0

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	6305
Milk samples examined	4479
Overbacterial standards (c)*	381
Under butterfat standards (d)*	909
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	2768
Over bacterial standards (c)*	507
Under butterfat standards (d)*	501

Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	49
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Milk samples examined	65
Over bacterial standards (d)*	4
Under butterfat standards (c)*	7

- (a) 50.000 per cc
- (b) 3.3 percent
- (c) 2.000.000 per cc
- (d) 3.0 percent

#### SECTION IV

##### DENTAL AFFAIRS

The total number of dentists rehabilitated during September was 918.

#### SECTION V

##### NURSING AFFAIRS

1st

The/ edition of the Japanese Journal of Nursing was published this week.

The enrollment at the Tokyo Demonstration School, as of 18 October, is

207.

#### SECTION VI

##### SUPPLY

##### Production

The report of the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government on the production of biologicals during September 1946 indicates production was:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vac</u>	<u>Qty. Produced</u>		<u>Stock on Hand 30 Sept</u>	
		<u>Finished Vac.</u>		<u>Crude Vac.</u>	<u>Finished Vac</u>
Cholera	1,853,200 cc	2,970,540 cc		1,644,760 cc	2,439,290 cc
Plague	-	194,500 cc		-	524,400 cc
Typhus	-	29,330 cc		-	63,320 cc
Triple Typhoid	2,032,725 cc	1,810,630 cc		3,921,223 cc	2,801,330 cc
Smallpox	-	711,000 Ind. Doses		10,405,000 Ind. D.	2,748,100 I.
Whooping Cough	-	658,610 cc		-	-
Diphtheria Toxoid	-	9,246,550 cc		-	2,826,400 cc

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Production of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment during the period 7  
to 12 October:

DDT Dusters	500
Sprayer, 3 gallon, knapsack type	846
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	140

Total production during 1946:

DDT Dusters	22,100
Sprayer, 3 gallon, knapsack type	8,236
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	2,570

The quantity of petroleum products for the Mosquito and Fly Control program for summer season 1947 has been determined and necessary action has been taken to include necessary quantities in current import programs. Manufacturers of pyrethrum emulsion, for desired quantity needed during 1947, have been selected by the Japanese Government. Extraction of pyrethrum required for this program will begin in November 1946. This procedure will be finished by 1 January 1947. Actual production of finished pyrethrum emulsion will begin on 1 April in order that definite quantities will be distributed on or about 1 May 1947.

#### Distribution

Reports from the Cental Medicine Distributing Company indicates an increase in the transections of returned Japanese Army-Navy medicaments. The volume in yen value was ¥3,365,482 compared to ¥1,363,948 for the preceeding month.

An increase in the volume of distribution of returned Japanese Army-Navy medical instruments was indicated on the report submitted by the Japan Medical Instrument Control Company; ¥104,709.28 were distributed, compared

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to a distribution of ¥27,999.08 for the preceding month.

Test sale of returned Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies now being conducted in a department store in Ueno, Tokyo-To, for doctors and hospitals, has proven the most expeditious method for the distribution of this class of medical supplies. Plans are now being formulated by the Welfare Ministry for similar sales throughout Japan.

### Narcotics

Progress of the Narcotic Control Program indicates the feasibility of allowing licensed Japanese Narcotic agencies to repackage wholesale stocks of narcotics. This has made possible the revision of the 1947 import program to permit importation in large sized containers which will result in considerable saving in import cost. The revised Narcotic import requirements were furnished ESS on 14 October 1946.

An investigation of a minor diversion of former Japanese Ministry medicinal narcotics has revealed an instance of what may be unlawful distribution to crew members of narcotics remaining in a ship's dispensary after use of the ship as a repatriation vessel had been discontinued. Under present Japanese laws a ship's master can be held criminally responsible for such diversion. The investigation is being continued.

## SECTION VII

### LEGAL AFFAIRS

The Health Officers of those cities having a Medical Examiner (Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe), should take steps to assure that the results of autopsies performed on cadavers are being made known to local Japanese police, for proper action, where it appears there has been a violation of law. All cases where death results from drinking methyl alcohol,

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or from eating of poisoned food, should be investigated by Japanese police, not only to prevent further distribution of the poisoned food or liquor, but to secure prosecution of the guilty persons in the local criminal courts.

## SECTION VIII

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### General

A press conference was held with representatives of Japanese news agencies, at which, the present program of diphtheria immunization was explained and discussed.

A conference was held with the Chief of the Bureau of Health, Welfare Ministry. A report was received that 4000 liters of diphtheria toxoid has been manufactured and will be delivered to prefectures.

#### Venereal Disease Control

A conference was held with the liaison officer of the Policy and Planning Unit, Civil Information and Education Section, to further the initiating of a venereal disease information and education program for the Japanese public.

Plans are being made to gather venereal disease data from both Military Government and Japanese prefectural health officers. Previously unavailable data is being sought, by prefectures and for the country as a whole, relative to types of sources, number of in-patients and out-patients under treatment for venereal disease, sex and occupation of patients, case holding, contact tracing, number and location of hospitals and treatment centers and special problems of specific areas. A letter has also been sent to the Director of the Department of Health and Welfare in Korea, requesting information on venereal disease control activities in Southern Korea.

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#### Water Supply

An appeal was made to this section by a representative of the Welfare Ministry to request a revision of the test of chlorine plants slated for removal under the reparations program. It was claimed there would not remain sufficient capacity to satisfy Public Health requirements. This is not in agreement with data in possession of the Industry Division of the Economic and Scientific Section. The matter, however, is being restudied in collaboration with the Industry Division.

A conference was held with the Vice-President of the Japan Waterworks Association, who is working on the compilations of data on the present status of water supply systems, including repairs necessary and estimated cost for materials and labor.

#### Environmental Sanitation

The Welfare Ministry was instructed to submit a report on the present status of the teams organized under the Insect and Rodent Control program, the report to include the number of teams, the total personnel comprising the teams and the status of their training, so far as it can be evaluated.

#### Port Quarantine

With the end of the railroad strike in Korea the way has been opened for resumption of normal repatriation activities. Approximately 7,400 Koreans who illegally entered Japan have now been shipped from Sasebo where they previously constituted a considerable obstacle to the flow of incoming repatriates. The situation has been further eased at Sasebo and Hakata by the transfer of excess shipping, awaiting unloading at these ports, to the Kure Area for offloading there.

As negotiations for the repatriation of Japanese from the Russian Areas

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progress favorably, the ports of Maizuku and Hakodate are being reactivated to receive and process repatriates. The Port Quarantine Division is visiting these stations to aid in readying them for this traffic.

#### SECTION IX

#### CONSULTANTS

##### Nutrition Surveys

On 22 October a conference was attended with representatives from SCAP and the various Japanese Ministries in relation to school lunches.

Attached are the results of Nutrition Survey in 19 Prefectures in Japan. Nutrients are given in Grams and Calories per Capita per day for May and August 1946.

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AVERAGE RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS -- JAPAN -- 19 PREFECTURES \*

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February 1946	May 1946	August 1946			
<u>Number</u>	37,836	38,547	38,399			
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>						
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.818	0.886	0.867			
<u>No. persons</u>						
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	4.8	5.6	5.1			
Vegetable	47.8	50.5	54.0			
Total	52.6	56.1	59.1			
<u>Fat</u>	--	12.2	11.8			
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	--	393.8	384.4			
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	233	449	354			
Free Market	75	54	58			
Home Production	1613	1462	1533			
Gift	31	18	15			
Total	1952	1983	1960			

\* Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa; Shizuoka, Aichi; Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama; Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

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Average Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day  
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan 19 Prefectures

	February 1946	May 1946	August 1946			
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	(No Data)	313.4	196.3			
Wheat		) 144.6	99.5			
Barley		)	129.6			
Others		6.9	14.9			
Total		464.3	440.3			
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>		0.03	0.03			
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet		82.8	8.1			
White		15.3	160.5			
Others		27.4	0.4			
Total		125.5	169.0			
<u>Sugars</u>		0.1	0.03			
<u>Oils</u>		0.5	1.2			
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya		) 39.8	1.3			
Soya products		)	34.6			
Other beans		3.5	6.1			
Total		43.3	42.0			
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish		20.5	15.2			
Meat, Poultry		1.0	2.8			
Eggs		1.5	1.4			
Milk		3.1	1.6			
Total		26.1	21.0			
<u>Leafy, Green &amp; Yellow Vegetables</u>		109.3	178.1			
<u>Other Fruits &amp; Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes		1.0	25.5			
Other Fruits		0.6	21.3			
Other Vegetab.		72.7	180.9			
Total		74.3	227.7			
<u>Seaweeds</u>		4.3	1.0			
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried		4.6	0.4			
Pickled		50.8	68.8			
Total		55.4	69.2			
<u>Flavours</u>		9.4	15.8			
Others		2.8				

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SECTION X

MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430.2 (14 October 46) PH, 14 October 1946 subject: Information of

General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN -482), 11 December 1945, subject: "Nutritional Surveys of Civilian Population".

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls:

- #1- Communicable disease Report for week ending 5 October 1946.
- #2- Venereal Disease Report for week ending 28 September 1946.

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Inclosures missing



